	J78repsc		1
1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORKx		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		
4	v.	19 CR 490 (RMB)	
5	JEFFREY EPSTEIN,	Conference	
6	Defendant.	Conference	
7	x	New York, N.Y.	
8		July 8, 2019 2:00 p.m.	
9	Before:		
10	HON. RICHARD M. BERMAN		
11		District Judge	
12			
13	APPEARANCES		
14			
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN United States Attorney for the		
16	Southern District of New York ALEXANDER ROSSMILLER		
17	MAURENE R. COMEY ALISON G. MOE		
18	Assistant United States Attorneys		
19	REID H. WEINGARTEN		
20	MARTIN G. WEINBERG MARC FERNICH		
21	Attorneys for Defendant		
22	Also Present:		
23	AMANDA YOUNG - Special Agent FBI		
24	PAUL BYRNE - NYPD KEYANA POMPEY - Probation Officer		
25	LEA HARMON - Probation Officer		

1 (Case called)

2.3

2 | THE COURT: Good afternoon.

I think I'm pretty much up to speed as to where you are in the sense that I am aware that you have been before

Magistrate Judge Pitman earlier this morning and up to some few minutes ago for purposes of presentment, arraignment, and some preliminary discussion of bail. Is that accurate?

MR. ROSSMILLER: That's correct, your Honor. I don't want to speak for defense counsel, but my understanding is they expect to put in some sort of written submission and return to argue the rest of the bail hearing on Thursday before Judge Pitman at 2:00. That is, if your Honor refers the bail hearing to Judge Pitman on that basis as well.

THE COURT: I might just take that bail application before me. We'll figure out a time when that would be comfortable for all of you. How is that?

MR. WEINGARTEN: That's fine with the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: I have a few items on my list. I want to make mention, I'm sure Magistrate Judge Pitman did, of our presumption of innocence. Even though in some of these discussions, and probably more so when we get to bail, it may sound like we are talking about merits of the case, it's important that we underscore that the presumption of innocence pertains to Mr. Epstein, now and until such time, if it comes,

2.3

that there is a guilty determination by a jury or by the Court, that he is presumed to be innocent.

I did have these questions. One has to do with persons who are categorized as victims. I want to get some assurance from the U.S. Attorney's office that they have been notified about this case and that you will keep them abreast of developments in this case.

MR. ROSSMILLER: Yes, your Honor, we are acutely aware of our obligations to the victims in this case. We have notified them and we expect to continue to do so as the case moves forward.

THE COURT: Second, for my background, I am aware that there are certain conditions that attach to Mr. Epstein's sex offender status resulting from his Florida state prosecution in or about 2008. One result is that under New York law -- correct me if I'm wrong about any of this -- he is considered to be at high risk of committing another sex crime with minors. Is that a fair characterization of his sex offender status?

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, as the government set forth in its submission to Judge Pitman, and we copied this Court, it is our understanding that the defendant is a tier 3 sex offender in New York and that its characterized as high-risk individual.

THE COURT: The question that I have is what are the implications, if any, of the search conducted by the U.S.

Attorney's office over the weekend of Mr. Epstein's residence on East 71st Street for the terms and conditions of his sex offender status, if any? Are there any consequences or relationship between what was uncovered and what he is obliged to do?

MR. ROSSMILLER: May I have one moment, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

2.3

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, in response to that question, at the outset I should say that we don't have particular interaction with state authorities with respect to those types of notifications. We are, I would say, in the early stages of reviewing those materials. With respect to the defendant's obligations or potential consequences in the New York State system, we certainly will notify whichever authorities are appropriate. I don't think that we have a role other than that.

I will say that they are extremely concerning with respect to bail here, with respect to the conduct here, and I expect we will get into that more in our submissions and bail argument.

THE COURT: By the way, if defense counsel wants to jump in at any point, feel free to do that?

MR. WEINGARTEN: On that, we have not seen the pictures.

THE COURT: I haven't either.

2.3

MR. WEINGARTEN: I understand. It is our expectation that they are ancient, that they are pre his spending time in prison, and/or they are erotic pictures of adults who voluntarily engaged in that conduct.

THE COURT: I have a question about the Southern

District of Florida nonprosecution agreement dated probably in

2008 -- is that correct?

MR. ROSSMILLER: It's dated in 2007, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that a public document?

MR. WEINGARTEN: It is, your Honor. It's been publicly filed in connection with other civil litigation.

THE COURT: Does that agreement bear on in any way the search and results of the search that were conducted at Mr. Epstein's townhouse over the weekend?

MR. ROSSMILLER: Not in ways that I am aware of now, your Honor. Again, we are very much in progress on the search. We will continue to consider any other implications beyond this case as we continue to review those materials.

On a separate note, your Honor, I want to add the government noted it is aware of its victim obligations. In terms of notification, we have made notification to individuals that we are in particular aware of. We also have listed a phone number for victims to be in touch with the FBI, with the U.S. Attorney's office. We have also put a website up and have asked victims to be in touch with us through those sources as

2.3

well. That is just to round out the notification that the U.S. Attorney's office has made.

MR. WEINGARTEN: May I be heard briefly on that?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. WEINGARTEN: For us, your Honor, the NPA is the center of the universe for everything, search included, because the NPA was the result of an extensive 3-year investigation by law enforcement in Florida. In essence, the Feds made Mr. Epstein plead to a state offense and they declined prosecution federally, and that is translated in the NPA. Mr. Epstein did his time, Mr. Epstein is on the registration list, and Mr. Epstein paid the alleged victims.

As I am sure you have noted from the indictment, that conduct too is an ancient history. That conduct is 2002 to 2005. It is our belief that this is basically a re-do. This is basically the Feds today, not happy with what happened in the decision that led to the NPA, redoing the same conduct that was investigated 10 years ago and calling it, instead of prostitution, calling it sex trafficking. We think that is the heart of everything, and that will be the centerpiece of our defense, at least legally.

THE COURT: My understanding of what the government is asserting is that the episodes that occurred in Manhattan were not included in the nonprosecution agreement in Florida and that there is a separate basis not only for a sex trafficking

1 | count but also for a sex trafficking conspiracy count.

2.3

MR. WEINGARTEN: We have had good conversations with the prosecutors, and we like and respect them. We are looking forward to getting discovery. We are interested to see whether the prosecutors in Florida, who are now under severe criticism 10 years later, steered the alleged victims to New York, whether or not they violated their responsibilities under the NPA.

THE COURT: Whether the federal prosecutors in Florida violated their terms and conditions?

MR. WEINGARTEN: That will certainly be germane.

THE COURT: Is that the point?

MR. WEINGARTEN: Yes.

THE COURT: Got it.

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, if I could very briefly respond to those points?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ROSSMILLER: I expect this will be briefed and argued on Thursday. I don't intend to go into extensive details about that. I just want to flag for the Court that defense counsel is saying that this conduct is ancient. What he is not saying is it is beyond the statute of limitations, because it is not.

Second, the allegation that this is some kind of a conspiracy within the Department of Justice is just false.

There is no evidence to support that. The investigation was begun and conducted entirely separate from any other district. It began in the Southern District of New York.

Certainly there is evidence that was gathered that is consistent with and even overlapping with the prior investigation. But as the Court noted, in particular an entire count of this indictment is with respect to New York victims. And that is before we even get to the fact that the nonprosecution agreement does not bind the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: I was going to ask you about that too.

Now that you have mentioned the topic, explain that, would you.

MR. ROSSMILLER: Yes, your Honor. I do expect that we can brief this, but the short version is that this prosecution is not precluded by the nonprosecution agreement entered into by the defendant in the Southern District of Florida. That agreement expressly referred to that federal district. It didn't purport to bind any other office or district.

It is well-settled in the Second Circuit that a plea agreement in one U.S. Attorney's office does not bind another unless otherwise stated. That is even if, based on case law, the agreement refers generally to "the government." Again, additionally, as set forth in the indictment returned by the grand jury, the substantive count alleges acts occurring in New York and alleges New York-based victims.

2.3

That is in spite of the fact that the Southern

District is not bound, is not a signatory to, and otherwise has no connection to the NPA. And there is no evidence that we have come across that the Southern District of New York was consulted, asked, involved, notified as far as we have seen.

For those reasons and others I'm sure we will brief, we don't think the NPA applies to us.

MR. WEINBERG: If I may reply briefly, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WEINBERG: I have been one of Mr. Epstein's counsel through the CVRA litigation which started in 2008 and continues. In fact, our briefing is today. The NPA provided him with immunity for any offenses arising from a joint FBI/grand jury/U.S. Attorney investigation that led to a decision by Mr. Epstein to plead to a higher state offense than the state prosecutors contemplated. He went to jail, signed an agreement, and has lived up to its terms 100 percent.

We have seen in the paperwork of the CVRA, in the Southern District of Florida, in writing at docket 205-2 the government's motion to dismiss CVRA, urging that the witnesses there go to the Southern District of New York and essentially try to motivate them to prosecute for the very same conduct, in other words, the conduct that Mr. Epstein was immunized, including travel between two states, telephonic communications between two states. Florida immunized him for the same travel

and telephonic communications as well as the 1591 category.

2.3

In addition, the Department of Justice reviewed the NPA on several occasions in 2008 and essentially confirmed that the exercise of discretion shown in Florida was appropriate. But the most important thing is that there was communication between the prosecutors in Florida, perhaps through prosecutors in Georgia that took over the case because the Florida prosecutors were recused as a result of Judge Marrah's decisions in the CVRA case.

We know the government is relying in part on evidence that was generated by the Southern District of Florida case back in 2007. They have talked about message pads, telephone records. They are the same message pads and telephone records that reflect conduct that was exclusively 15, 16, 17 years ago. So we do have a principal position that we will put to the Court at the appropriate time regarding the legality of this prosecution and whether or not it is appropriately barred.

I can say as a criminal defense lawyer of 45 years, when there is an interstate wire, mailing, travel, and there is one district that is conducting an investigation, you negotiate with that district and count on the Department of Justice to what it does every day decade after decade after decade, which is not to go to the second jurisdiction that received the mail that was sent from the immunizing jurisdiction and have a prosecution on the very same conduct. We will be briefing

1 | that.

2.3

THE COURT: Do you anticipate that there is going to be any discussion here about the legality of the NPA?

MR. WEINBERG: Not the legality of the NPA. I think the discussion here is going to be about its scope.

THE COURT: From the defense, yes. You don't think you expect to hear anything from the government, for example?

MR. WEINBERG: In the Southern District case, the CVRA case, maybe two weeks ago the Northern District of Georgia prosecutors, who are proxy for the Southern District of Florida, filed the submission before District Judge Marrah in the CVRA case totally supporting the constitutionality and legality of the NPA, their discretion to enter into it, and that there absolutely has never been a charge that Mr. Epstein ever did anything other than fully perform his end as a citizen who is expecting the benefits of a contract that he lived up to.

THE COURT: I thought there had been some contention that the way that the victims vis-a-vis the Florida NPA were dealt with or not dealt with was one basis for attacking the legality of that arrangement.

MR. WEINBERG: The petitioners are vigorously and have vigorously for many years challenged, many years starting quite frankly after Mr. Epstein performed his obligations to go to jail and challenged it, claiming that there was no consultation

prior to the government's entering the agreement.

The Department of Justice at the time did not believe the CVRA extended absent a federal charge. The predicate is a federal crime that harms a victim. The petitioners have vigorously asserted a different position. Judge Marrah, in a summary judgment motion, agreed with the petitioners as to the fault of the government in not conferring. The issue of remedy is before Judge Marrah at the present time, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

2.3

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, if I may very briefly?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROSSMILLER: The crux of the defense argument here I think cuts precisely the other way. They are arguing that the Southern District of Florida has sort of sent up a flag that these prosecutions could be undertaken elsewhere. That's true. The Southern District of Florida has argued in papers that they believed, the Southern District of Florida believed, that the nonprosecution agreement was limited to that district. They have said that out loud and in public and in their positions in filing.

So certainly this investigation was not shoveled to the Southern District of New York from anywhere else, including the Department of Justice. We expect that the nonprosecution agreement will not be an impediment, in particular because the defendant certainly did not lack for sophisticated counsel in

negotiating that agreement, which again did not include the Southern District of New York. We don't expect that to be any impediment at all here.

THE COURT: Got it.

2.3

This is a small item. In the pretrial services report which was prepared today -- how many, if more than one, passports does Mr. Epstein have?

MR. WEINGARTEN: Mr. Epstein reported today one. Two others were rescinded. As we understand it, there is one effective passport today.

I would like to make one other point about the pretrial that is extremely important.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. WEINGARTEN: The way it reads is that we have refused to provide information about income and assets.

THE COURT: I didn't really read it that way myself.

I thought it was incomplete in some places and I thought it

could be beefed up, so to speak. But I imagine that in the

bail application those matters may be dealt with.

MR. WEINGARTEN: Exactly.

THE COURT: For Mr. Rossmiller: In your letter you describe some obstruction or harassment, witness tampering, alleged, by Mr. Epstein. That, I take it, is going to be included in any response or any bail submission made by the government?

2.3

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, I think we addressed that in our initial submission. To the extent defense counsel has a response to it, we will evaluate that response and see whether additional submission from the government is required or appropriate.

THE COURT: I think that's it for me in terms of questions that I might have had.

There is, of course, a conspiracy charge here, one of the two counts. It may be early in your investigation to know. Do you anticipate that there may be other defendants in this proceeding?

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, we don't expect any imminent superseding indictments in this case. It certainly is possible down the road.

MR. WEINGARTEN: May I make one point, your Honor?

These obstruction allegations we find very nettlesome and bothering. My understanding is that the Feds and Mr. Epstein's attorneys back in the early 2000s, or 2007 and 8, when they were negotiating were looking desperately for an appropriate statute. They finally settled on a state statute that Mr. Epstein pled to. We all know how unusual that is. There was some consideration of a federal statute, including obstruction.

So lawyers in good faith were having discussions back and forth whether or not they could squeeze Mr. Epstein's conduct into a particular statute, and they concluded they

couldn't because the facts didn't fit. That is my understanding of how those obstruction discussions arose.

THE COURT: Got it.

2.3

In terms of bail application, it would be helpful, and maybe this is your anticipation, to file written submissions.

If you could do that. What I'm getting to is Thursday afternoon is not a good time, in my opinion. I would prefer to do it, if you would go along with this, Monday morning at, say, 9:30. That would give everybody more time to make these submissions and to study them. Is that agreeable?

MR. WEINGARTEN: Yes.

MR. WEINBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: Why don't we say Monday at 10:00. Have you arranged written submissions on any time schedule with Magistrate Judge Pitman?

MR. ROSSMILLER: May we have just a moment, your Honor, with defense counsel?

THE COURT: Yes, would you. And also determine if one party or the other is going first and that the other is responding or they are simultaneous.

MR. ROSSMILLER: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

(Pause)

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor, the government is prepared to rely on its initial submission at least for its first argument. I expect defense counsel will respond to that

and propose a package. Then the government would like an opportunity to reply to that submission.

The parties would be happy to make those deadlines

Thursday and Saturday respectively. However, we are also happy

to back that up a little bit if the Court prefers not to

receive the government's submission over the weekend. We could

do an earlier deadline on Thursday for defense and a late

Friday deadline for the Court from the government, depending on

what the Court prefers.

THE COURT: I was going to propose defense Thursday at noon. Is that okay to get your submission in?

MR. WEINBERG: We can do that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thanks.

2.3

And if you could respond Friday by 5:00 p.m.

MR. ROSSMILLER: We will, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Then we can have oral presentations. I take it everybody wants to have oral presentations in addition to the written. I'll set aside as much time as we need on the 15th at 10:00.

I ask the government if there is a speedy trial issue or application that takes us to Monday at 10:00 a.m.

MR. ROSSMILLER: Yes, your Honor. The government asks that speedy trial time be excluded until Monday. We do expect to begin the process of working on producing discovery, to include discussions with defense counsel about a protective

order. I think, frankly, the outcome of that will be effected by the coming week. But we do expect to have those conversations and therefore request that speedy trial time be excluded until Monday.

THE COURT: I am going to find under 18 United States Code 3161 that the request for adjournment, joined in by both sides, to and including Monday the 15th at 10:00 a.m., is appropriate and warrants exclusion of the adjourned time from speedy trial calculations.

I further find that the exclusion is designed to prevent any possible miscarriage of justice to facilitate these proceedings and, initially at least, so that counsel has time to prepare written bail submission and to guarantee effective representation of and preparation by counsel for both sides.

Thus, the need for exclusion and the ends of justice outweigh the interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 3161(h)(7)(A) and (B).

Does anybody want to add anything to today's session?

MR. ROSSMILLER: Your Honor. May we have one more

moment with defense counsel?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause)

2.3

MR. ROSSMILLER: Nothing from the government. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Defense?